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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONTROVERSY.

DIPLOMACY IN CHINA-ANOTHER BRITISH VIC-TORY IN EGYPT-THE RUSSIAN JEWS-MR. GOSCHEN'S BUDGET-ENGLISH TRADE-IRISH AFFAIRS - THE COAL

STRIKE-LATERARY AND PERSONAL NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright - 1892; By The Tribune Association. London, April 16 .- Mr. Blaine's very handsom concession to Italy in the New-Orleans business elicits a characteristic sneer from "The Times, and a comment not less characteristic. "The thing is all the more precious because Mr. Blaine is not, perhaps, quite the finest flower of Christian That is the sneer, and the comment is that "the Italians are to be congratulated upon seering a genuine diplomatic triumph." In no sense known to Christendom is it a diplomatic triumph for Italy. The exchange of notes between Mr. Blaine and the Marquis di Rudini left the Italian Premier without resource other than to withdraw the Italian Minister from Washington. Of argument or other diplomatic expedients he had none remaining. So matters stood, and might long have stood had not the American Government, out of pure courtesy and good-will, offered of its own free motion what Italy had failed to assert

We are indebted to "The Daily News" for the remark that "there has been no diplomatic triumph for Italy or humiliation for the United

It may yet turn out that the punctilios of Chinese diplomacy with Europe have an interest for the United States. There has been an open collision between the European Ministers and the Chinese Foreign Office. The earlier details are chiefly important because the Russian Minister broke away from the lead of the German Minister, who is the senior of the Diplomatic Corps, and the French Minister had orders from home to support his Russian colleague in any line he might take, and did.

Ultimately all the Ministers had audience of the Prince-President of the Tsung Li-Yamen, and handed in a joint note, beginning with an assertion that the respective sovereigns were the equals of the Chinese Emperor. Having read this andacious declaration, the Prince-President handed back, or, according to other accounts, flung back, the paper, and broke up the audience. The same brought news that the Chinese Government had failed to arrest Chaubau, the author, or one of the authors, of the outrages and murders of Christians last year. It does not seem quite clear that they wished to arrest him, or wished to do more than to go through the forms in order to silence diplomatic complaints of their virtual complicity with the party which provoked and executed the murders of foreigners. Behind Chauhan and his accomplices are the people of China. They do not care about being converted, and they hate the foreigner none the less for the various concessions he has exterted from them. The foreigner, for his part, does not want to quarrel, but neither does he want to be murdered, and no European Power can acquiesce in a Chinese policy which leads straight to murder.

It takes time to do anything in China, and there is no present question of applying military compulsion to the dilatory officials of Pekin. But what is important to us is the fact that Europe has a controversy with the Celestials which must be settled, and as we also have a controversy with them, both Europe and America are more likely to carry their points together than sep-

The collapse of the latest intrigue against Egypt will be the signal for the beginning of another. Still, it is a collapse, and once more has Sir Evelyn Baring proved himself more than a match for his adversaries on the Nile. If they had no home elsewhere than on the Nile, his task would be much simpler. As it is, their domicile has to be sought not on the Nile only, but on the Bosphorus and, unhappily, on the Seine, and sometimes on the Neva. The Neva on this occasion seems not to have followed the lead of the Seine. More and more often are these two streams now found running in different directions, politically as well as

It has been known ever since the accession of the present Knedive that mischief was afoot. The Sultan long delayed sending that firman of fuvestiture which was necessary to make the position of Abbas officially correct. The reason for his delay remained a mystery. When at last the firman arrived in Cairo the myster; was revealed. The Sultan had thought this a favorable opportunity for resuming direct control over a part of Egypt. The part he hoped thus to reannex was none other than the Peninsula of Sinai. As the Peniusula of Sinai happens to include the left bank of the Suez Canal, the scheme was one of the prettiest that has been heard of for some It might give Turkey, and whoever was behind Turkey, something like an absolute veto on navigation of the canal. It would give at least a continued right of interference with that great waterway, and a practical control over it had paid for. The Sultan had received the price, and now thought he would like the territory too. It is not necessary to comment on the honesty of this policy. The folly of it is still more remark-The Sultan really believed that a revolution of this magnitude could be carried out by a Khedive with the government of Egypt was to strip Egypt of a province and England of the best part of her protectorate, and Sir Evelon Paring was expected to allow a document of this kind to be Lord Rosebery's umbrella-out in the cold, proclaimed without troubling kimself about its contents! Once read, it would be too late to object. The credit of the conception of this ingenious project is understood to belong to Mukhtar Pacha. the Sultan's representative in Egypt. The credit of supporting it and of encouraging the Sultan to execute it is to be shared with the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

Well, Sir Evelyn Baring has governed Egypt nine years. He could not have governed it nine days were he a man to be fooled by a device so flimsy as this. Of course he said he must see the firman before it was read. The Saltan's envoy, had the firman in charge, had to give way. Sir Evelyn declared at once that England could not assent to any change in the delimitation of the boundaries of Egypt. He had a straight talk by telegraph with Constantinople, where the new English Ambassador, Sir Clare Ford, did his part of the business with decision. It was seen that the game was up; the Sultan gave way; Egypt retains Sinni, and English authority in Egypt is unimpaired. It is even strengthened. Every abortive

effort to undermine it strengthens it. There was a story that Lord Salisbury was ing suddenly back from Beaulieu to London. and this Egyptian husiness was supposed to be the cause of his journey. It is not likely that there was any question of his coming, nor any teason for it. An intrigue of this kind is not one which France could support openly, or avow. The moment the firman trick was found out, its

failure was certain, and it was certain to be found The Jewish Emigration Committee of Berlin

COMMENTS UPON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE the selection of what they consider able-bodied and since it became known that every Unionist Jews, likely to make good colonists and a good | Member of Parliament from Ulster and all the leadthe outward badges of poverty, plained, with English funds given expressly in order to divert the stream of pauper migration | Rule bill, if he have one. from English sheres. It is possible that some needless suffering might be spared these emigrants if the American Government would say at once with clearness what they propose to do in this matter of Jewish emigration.

> Mr. Goschen has added nothing to his financial reputation by his Budget statement to the House of Commons on Monday, and nothing to his reputation as a speaker. His speech was thought heavy and his Budget very commonplace. The passion for detail is Mr. Goschen's dominant passion. Broad treatment of great financial questions is not to be expected from him. He had a surplus from last year of five millions of dollars, but this surplus is reduced in various ways till there remains only a wretched million, and with a million you can do nothing. It is only a working bal-So there is no remission of taxation, and to the pockets of the constituencies will accom-

There is, as was known before, a depression in trade, and people in consequence drink, acspirits, and more brandy. They do less business in the City, and the receipts from stamps on City transactions have fallen oil. With strikes and other industrial disturbances existing, and others threatened, the prospects are good for still further

America and the McKinley tariff have heretofore been held responsible for a good part of the diminution in the volume of English trade, but it now appears that the effect of this particular cause has been overestimated . The president of the Board of Trade, who ought to be good autherity if anybody is, has been explaining there matters to the Chamber of Commerce at Bristo! The export trade of England with the United States has indeed diminished by To per cent, but her export trade with the world in general has that the actual injury done by the McKinley tariff to the trade of England amounts to only 2 1-2 This theory does not give universal satisfaction, but is thought better than none.

The most sensible comment on the whole que tion yet made is to the effect that whatever injury may be done to British trade by the protective tariffs of other countries is far exceeded by the injury arising out of the continual conflicts between English labor and English capital. "It is not betraying the cause of Free Trade," observes this writer, " to say that its friends often ignore more potent agencies of destruction, and seek in the folly, infatuation and selfishness of foreign nations for an explanation of losses mainly attributable to their own quarrels and unseasonable discord. This gleam of good sense may, I fear, be unpalatable to the Democratic and Mux- novel reed be expected from Mr. Marion Crawford wump allies in America of the British manufac They like to attribute to the McKinley tariff all or nearly all the ills that flesh is being to. But since it benefits us and hardly hurts their British allies, they may, perhaps, be induced to attack their own country on some other

When Mr. Goschen had delivered himself of his Budget, Parliament adjourned till April 25. True, it sat Tuesday morning in order to agree to the Budget resolution on sparkling wines, a resolution whereby in future the cheap champague of the poor miner on strike is to pay a heavier duty in proportion to its cost than the dear champagne of rich. But it appears that the custom-house min I is not equal to assessing and collecting an ad velorem duty on sparkling wines. So all are henceforth to pay the same amount, two shillings a bottle all

solemn lecture on the iniquity of the Lord Chaucellor of Ireland, who had been making a Unionist speech at a public meeting. As Lord Ashbourne is a peer, this seemed to Mr. Healy a high infringement of those liberties and privileges of Parliament for which, during his whole career Mr. Healy has shown a touching solicitude. Mr. supply some much-needed decoration to outlying Balfour, I grieve to say, could not be induced to parts of the Abbey. Mr. Stephen will call the take a serious view of Lord Ashbourne's offence. He pointed out that what Lord Ashbourne had proposal. Meantime be hopes that members will done is done every day by both Liberal and Conservative peers. As for the judicial character of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, he, like the Lord Chancellor of England, is always, in every Administration, a party politician, and Lord Ashbourne, like Lord Halsbury, is a member of the present Tory Cabinet, and acts after his kind.

This was rough, but worse befel Mr. Healy next morning, when the Gladstonian organ ridicaled his contention, and announced that Lord Ashbourns had only done what he had a perfect right to do. Stranger still, it applauded Mr. Balfour, and declared that he had disposed of the whole True, Sinai was part of that Egypt which Ismail subject by a single sentence. The sentence was as follows: The honorable and learned member (Mr. Healy) appears to complain of the eulogistic terms in which Lord Ashbourne referred to his colleagues. I have not noticed that the honorable gentleman ever indulges in grovelling flattery It is not the sort of rhetoric in which he exceltrick, and that England would be too stupid to dis- But that is no reason why he should envy the gifts cover the trick and would tamely submit to his of others more charitably endowed than himself usurpation of the canal. That is characteristic of A neater thrust, centinued the organ, has seldom been delivered. But if organs are to be allowed to treat their Irish allies in this way, what is going to become of the union of hearts.' Ireland, indeed, is again this week left in company with

> If the distressful island is agitated at all, it is by the squabble among the directors of "The Freeman's Journal," or among the directors and would-be directors. It would be too much to ask you to follow the intricacies of this dispute. It is not, indeed, certain that anybody outside of the Irish party understands it. Why should Ireland pervice shall be only two years. It is less the increase or the world in general care whether Mr. Dillon in the number of men, the bill entails larger estimates or the world in general care whether Mr. Dillon does or does not become chairman of this news-paper board. Mr. Dillon thinks that they do care, and he may be right. He has written a long

letter about it. The upshot of the whole matter is, so far as the outsider can judge, that Mr. Healy and his party thought that they could capture Mr. Dillon. He would be useful as a figurehead, and as a kind of advertisement to all mankind that the Anti-Parnellites were not in truth divided among themselves. Mr. Healy, moreover, has humor, and it pleased him to think of Mr. Dillon, whom he is not thought to love, as chairman of a board on which his opponents would vote him down every time. He would have responsibility without power, and his tongue would be tied, if it be possible to conceive of Mr. Dillon in that painful condition. Mr. Dillon, however, declined to walk into Mr. Healy's parlor, and the state of feeling in the office, and amid the various sects and divisions of the Anti-Parnellites in Parliament, is less harmonious than might be

Next to this in importance is the declaration by Lord Spencer about Ulster. I should have put it first, if Lord Spencer had really had anything to say on this momentous question. But he had not. He contented himself with remarking that he re-He contented himself with remarking that he re-lifed upon Ulster eventually showing its good near a refigious procession. is making a fresh effort to decant the pure pauperism of Jewish Russia into American vessels. gentlemen who compose this committee are

quite aware that the United States authorities | sense. Colonel Saunderson himself might have do not mean to receive paupers. They propose, said the same thing. It is more than a fortnight therefore, to begin their spring experiment with since the Ulster Conference was held in London appearance on landing. They will present them- ing Protestants of that great province were reselves in New-York without, if possible, any of solved to refuse obedience to a Dublin Parliament, They will, should a Dublin Parliament ever come into exnevertheless, so far as one can make out, be istence. But during all this time no Gladstonian assisted emigrants. Their passages are paid by leader has said a word on the matter. Mr. Gladcommittees supplied, as has long since been ex- stone himself is as silent as he is on the meaning of Home Rule and on the nature of his new Home

leading among the Gladstonians who have a fervent faith in Home Rule. He is not, however, a man of originating mind. He is the faithful follower of Mr. Gladstone, just as Mr. Gladstone was at one time the faithful follower of Mr. Parnell He does not know Mr. Gladstone's views on the Ulster question, or is not empowered to express them, and no conclusion whatever can be drawn from this cafe generality in which he indulges,

The Durham strike continues and gives the Lor don coal ring a plausible excuse for keeping up the prices of house coals. The latest bailot of the miners turned on the same issue as beforewhether they would continue the strike or would empower their official leaders to treat with the colliery owners. The returns thus far received show a larger majority than before for going on if there is to be a dissolution this year, no appeal | The men have little confidence in their leaders, say the local authorities, and the industrial situation is further compromised by a lock-out of cotton spinners in Lancashire, where nineteen million spindles are idle. There, however, the cording to Mr. Goschen, less wine, beer, and operatives are proposing arbitration, and the employers meet next Taesday to say yes or no.

> By way of showing a guarded sympathy with Continental Anarchy, the London Trades Council are organizing a demonstration in Hyde Park for other Socialistic bodies, in order, as they say, to make the whole thing a gigantic success. These bodies are the Metropolitan Radical Federation. the Social Democratic Federation, the Eight Hours Committee, and the Fabian Society, who seem to be composed of amateur Anarchists. Foreign societies are also to be invited to send delegates. Ravaehol would be a great attraction, but Ravachol is prevented by unavoidable circumstance from leaving Paris.

The London Trades Council meantime have been passing a vote of censure upon the House diminished by 7 1-2 per cent. His inference is of Commons, "reprobating" it-it is their word -for not compensating "Stationmaster Hood." They consider the admonition of his directors by the Speaker "a solemn farce."

> The golden age of authorship is certainly at hand. The author and the publisher dwell together, and the leopard lies down with the kid. Mr. Marion Crawford dedicates his latest nove "The Three Fates," to his publisher, thus: Frederick Macmillan; an expression of gratitude from an author to his publisher, and of high esteem by one man for another." It is honomble o both, and I doubt not as gratifying to Mr Maemillan as it is deserved. When Mr. Crawford's example, or still more when Mr. Marmillan's example, is generally followed, the Society of Authors can disolve itself. At present it exists in a state more flourishing than ever. No new for another three months.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling makes his appearance in "The Times" with a signed article of two columns, entitled "In Sight of Monadock," a good piece of descriptive writing. This is a new departure for the Leading Journal, which now seems desirous to sty, the two inspectors being close on their beels supply its readers with attempts toward that In the barroom Gogett took the bills and put there the Leading Journal, which now seems desirous to literature long since a permanent feature in the French pre-s. Mr Kipling's contribution contain: fewer than usual of those snifts at things Amerihas helped him out of that Indian groove in which he seemed content to travel. His readers are a'so ch mine-owner, who is rapidly becoming less content, I imagine. The present article is to be

> It now appears from a letter of Mr. Leslie Stephen that the D an of Westminster's slur upog Lowell's memory is without extenuating circumstance. The Dean, while refusing to allow Lowell a corner in the Abbey, was supposed to have effered him a window of the Chapter House. He offered, in fact, not a window in the Chapter House, but two windows in the entry leading to

> The object in either case seems to have been the same mean thought that Lowell's friends would committee together to decide on this extraordinary look at the offered site. I hope they will, and can do very well without a memorial in the Abbey. The Abbey, with Matthew Arnold in a sort of scullery, and Lowell in an outside back passage, is not a place which the friends of either need desire for a memorial to either.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSITION-THE NEW MILL TARY BILL OCIALIST VICTORIES.

Copyright; 1892: By the New York Associated Press. Periln, April 16.—Emperor William, hoping that lifpersonal Intervention would lead to a renewal of friendly relations between the Conservatives and the Government, charged Count Von Walderser to ascertain what concessions would be necessary. He found that the Conservatives would accept nothing less than return to the clerical control of edu-tion. The influence of Easter Stoecker with the Conservatives is stronger than ever, The whole drift of the movements in the political regrouping now coing on tends to solidify the Conserva tive and Centri-t coalition. When the Reichstag and Landiag reassemble the Government will be confronted both Parliamentary bodies. The introduction in th Reichstag of the new military hill, adding 50,000 men to the Army, will be postponed, and the question of the calary of Count von Eulenburg as president of the

of the Military bill, but semi-official communications given to the press before the Government decided that a denial of it would be politic announced the measure, the most striking proposal of which is that the term of

for the artiflery branch of the service. The Socialists have gained a big victory in the in in the towns where the Catholic workingmen's societie are strong, the Socialists wen whatever was of practical value. In these tribunals the Socialists now hold majority. Charles Johnson, the United States Consul at Ham

The representatives here of a New York firm have received 500 sacks of commeal, which they are supplying to the bakers of Berlin. Despite the efforts Colonel Charles J. Murphly, special representative in Europe of the United States Agricultural Department, the German Government has not yet declared its intention of adopting cora for Army use.

BARON FAVA ORDERED TO RETURN. THE ITALIAN MINISTER WILL RESUME HIS POST

AT WASHINGTON. Rome, April 16.-Baron Fava has received orders to return to his post at the Italian Legation in Wash-

MORE WORK OF THE SPANISH ANARCHISTS. Medrid, April 16,-A petard, to which a lighted fuse was attached, was discovered to day behind the altar of a church in Barcelona, while bombs were found

A GREEN-GOODS CATCH. THE SWINDLER NEATLY TRAPPED.

FROM HIS SUPPOSED VICTIM.

ARRESTED JUST AFTER RECEIVING THE MONEY

"Green-goods" men are the wariest of swindlers and take infinite caution to avoid being caught. Even when arrested, they must often be discharged because the proof against them is not absolute. Yesterday one of these quick-witted rascals was caught red-handed, and there was consequently great rejoicing among the Postoffice inspectors. The prisoner is E. Lafforgue, alias Oliver Goyett, and he was arrested with the money

paid him still in his pocket. A month ago R. Edwin Sparrell, a wealthy merchant at No. 55 Franklin-st., Boston, received one of the regular "green-goods" circulars which asked him to address E. Lafforgue, No. 112 Park Row, this city, by telegraph. Mr. Sparrell turned the circular over to "The Beston Post," which ossigned one of its reporters, S. W. Wall, to try to entrap the swindler. Wall sent a telegram to Lafforgue, and was told to go to Stamford, Conn. Just at that time the plans of the "gang" were changed, and Wall, under the name of Sparrell, was told to wait for a little while. On Thursday he received a telegram asking him to come to this city. He was to have \$300, with which to buy "green goods" worth \$3,000. He was told to go to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Hetel, at One-bundred-and-thirty-third-st, and Third-ave., in the Annexed District.

In the meantime C. C. James, Postoffice inspec in charge here, and Inspector Joseph E. Jacobs, who has made some elever captures of "green-goods" men, had been told of the game. side of the room from east to west, while five In accordance with their instructions Wall placed tables extended from south to north at right the money in a Boston bank and obtained a certifi- angles to the main table. ente of deposit for it, which enabled him to draw the money at the Chase National Bank, this city. On Friday Wall came to this city and on that evennear Broome, and into a small room on the second States, were showed Wall a lot of good money, which they money was counted out to him. The bills were containing probably some old paper was substituted for the one of good bills.

Goyett then took Wall to a house nearby, which was fitted up as an express office. The package was addressed to Mr. Spatrell's house in Boston, and to Wall was handed a receipt for it, written on an Adams Express Company blank. Of Course the office was a bogus one, and the puckage will never be delivered.

course the office was a bogus one, and the will never be delivered.

Then Wall and the swiander went down to the Chase National Bank to get the cash. Messrs. James and Jacobs, however, were there before them, and had arranged that the paving-teller should give Wall six marked \$50 fulls. Both inspectors were behind the counter. At 1:30 o'clock the "green-roods" man and Wall came in to inquire if the money was there. On receiving an affirmative answer, the two went away, but they returned in an hour. It hadb een arranged in Easton that the Chase National should In the barroom Gogett took the fulls and put them in his pocket. In an instant he was under arrest and handcuffs were clasped to his wrists. The prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Shelds, who held him in \$2,500 haif for examination to-morrow. The man said he was Oliver Govett, and that he was merely a messencer for "a concern." He is about thirty-two years old, of pleusing appearance and fairly well-dressed. The marked money was found in his trousers.

FIRE-STARVING THEM INTO CURMISSION.

Cincinnati, April 18 .- A Chattanooga, Tenn., comp at Chickamauga have been complaining for forward to shake his hand, some time of bad food and ill-treatment. came sullen. Last night they resolved to rebel,

The guards, to the number of sixteen, then fired as he was considered too lement and negligent. a blessing. Captain T. B. Agerton was placed in command, and that they will have nothing to do with it. Lowell to this the convicts objected, as he was known to prisoners as a strict disciplinarian. The men rill refuse to go to work, and the plan of stary-

THE BOY NEARLY LOST HIS HEAD.

HE CLIMBED UP AN ELEVATED RAILWAY PILLAR ON TO THE TRACK.

on Wolf, who lives with his father at N Third ave., is an incorrigibly bad boy. At last his father decided that a term in the Juvenile Asylum might be attended with beneficial results. simon by the wrist, he started for the Flfty-seventh street Police Court yesterday. The two walked along the avenue until they had passed the Twenty-eighth-si station of the elevated road. There the boy, who had been watching his opportunity, suddenly broke away from his father and before he could be stopped was elimbing up one of the iron pilians of the railroad. There was a rush of persons to the spot and these added their cries to the agonized entreaties of the father, who stood below, looking up at the small mov ing figure now nearly of a level with the track,

Deaf to all appeals, the boy continued climbing until moment's pause he continued climbing until his head pressed against the wooden lies. The passing trains were now dreadfully close to him, so close that the tripper of an engine almost grazed his head; so closthat the heat of the fire-box scorched his face; but th boy crossed his legs so as to make his place more secure and waited until his father should go away Train after train went by and in each case the boy escaped annihilation by the breadth of a hair. Mean while the crowd was yelling to him to come down, but

Peliceman John H. Klernay, of the Twenty-first Precinct, rin up and began to climb the piliar. Then sharon at last moved from his place. What he did filled the crowd with horror. Women screamed and covered their faces with their hands as Simon, stretching forward, deliberately stuck his head above the track at the moment which a train rattled up to the The engineer saw the head and on the instant eversed his engine. There was a grinding, a jerking and the hiss of steam, and just as the head was pulled back between the fles the engine passed over the spot

Kiernay was now within reach of the boy, Riemany was now within the dragged him back grabbing him by the shoulder, he dragged him back from the track. Then with the help of some laborers simon was taken safely to the ground. The three upbound elevated trains which had been stopped during the progress of the fuse resumed their journey. Elmon was not taken to the Fifty seventh Street Court.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING \$50,000.

Charleston, S. C., April 16 (Special).-R. F. Burnham, treasurer of Assistance Building and Loan Association, was arrested here to-day on a warrant charging him with appropriating funds aggregating 850,000 belonging to the association. furnham was prominent as a "reformer" in the

last numleipal campaign, and was elected school commissioner over the ring candidate. His friends say he is crary, and have applied for a writ de imattee. He has been ill in hed with brain fever for some time. A deputy sheriff is stationed at his house.

I tard, Henry Steers, William H. Webb, William H. Robertson, William F. Havemeyer, George Kemp, Havemeyer, George F. Hodgman, Jerome time. A deputy sheriff is stationed at his house.

B. Wheeler, Edward Schell, Eugene Kelly, Augustus D. Shepard, James W. Pinchot, Solon Humphreys, last municipal campaign, and was elected school

THE TRIBUTE OF COMMERCE. FRESH HONORS FOR MR. REID.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS GIVE HIM A BRILLIANT DINNER.

SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT C. S. SMITH, OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, F. R. COUDERT, MR. REID, C. A. DANA, GENERAL HORACE

> PORTER, PRESIDENT LOW AND MURAT HALFTEAD.

Rarely if ever in its many years of association with the most brilliant social gatherings of the metropolis has the large dinner hall of Delmonico's presented so beautiful a scene as that last evening, on the occasion of the dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of this city to Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France. Mr. Reid arrived in New-York from France two weeks ago to-day. On the following Thursday the Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meeting, when not only was Mr. Reid elected an honorary member of that organization, but it was unanimously voted to entertain him at dinner at an early day. The arrangements were in the charge of special committee, consisting of Cornelius N. Bliss, Channey M. Depew, Samuel D. Babcock, General Horace Porter and Alexander E. Orr, and last evening was chosen as the date.

The committee performed its duties with thoroughness, and the results were apparent in the effective setting of the scene. The order of the tables was reversed from that of nearly all the dinners given in the same ball during the present season. The table of honor was laid on the south

THE PLAGS OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. Back of the chairs occupied by President Charles Stewart Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce, ing was met at his hotel by Goyett or Lafforgue. and the guest of the evening, Mr. Reid, the flags Goyett took Wall to a house in Elizabeth-st., of the two Republies, France and the United grouped with their staffs floor. Two other men were in there, and they crossed, and between them rested a brazen eagle, with outstretched wings, as if preparing, said was the kind they wished to sell him. He though still perched, to make its upward flight. spent Friday night at the St. Denis Hotel, and On the main tables were four silver candelabra, net Goyett again yesterday morning. The two three feet high, each holding nine candles, and an went again to the house in Elizabeth-st., and the oil lamp on the apex. On the same table, also, were two pyramids, made in fantastic shape, from wrapped up in paper and placed on a desk, the lid sugar, and in these were gathered heads of ripened of which opened. A book was taken from the wheat, mingled with simple flowers, while spread desk, and Wall was told to write his name and out in fan-like form above each pyramid were address in it. While he was doing this a package half a dozen small silken flags, three being the colors of France and three being the colors of the United States. In the middle of each, fronting the assemblage, was a gilded wreath of laurel, with blue satin centre, one containing the initial letters, R. F., meaning the Republic of France, and the other the United States shield of and white stripes and the stors in the blue ground

Candelabra of smaller designs were ranged from end to end of the lower tables, the shades around the candles still preserving the recognition of the international colors. The same idea was Observed in the floral decorations. Among the smilax which trailed along the snow white linen cloth and among the dishes, roses, red and white, with here and there a spray of lilies of the valley were strewn, while in the many baskets of white and red roses placed at intervals were mingled large bunches of fragrant violets, thus completing the international tribute in colors. The front of the music gallery was decorated with a painting representing the real of the hamber of Commerce, while on one side depended the flag of France, and on the other that

ERINGING THE GUEST TO THE FEAST. Cornelius N. Bliss, as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called at the home of THEY EBFUSE TO GO TO WORK AND THE GUARDS arrived Mr. Reid was escorted to the parlors President Smith, by whose side he stood and redispatch says that the Georgia convicts in sponded to the greetings of those who pressed

At 7 o'clock the procession moved into the conduct caused many to be punished, and all be- dining-room. The guests at the table of honor entered first, the others remaining in the corridor When called to work this morning they refused until President Smith, Mr. Reid and those accompanying them all stood at their places on the dais. Soon the 200 gentlemen were ranged by the over their heads, subdued and placed them in irons, sides of the tables, and at the request of Presi-A short time ago Captain A. J. Ivy was discharged, dent Smith, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown asked

Mr. Reid sat at the right of President Smith, with Senator Frank Hiscock in the seat adjoining. George W. Childs, who was expected, sent a let ter at the last moment, expressing his regret at Vicount Paul d'Abzac, Consul-General of France at New-York, was also vacant, and his place was whose side sat President Seth Low. His neighbor was the Rev., Dr. James H. McIlvaine, and the other scats at that end of the table were occupied by David M. Stone, D. O. Mills and the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, in the order named. Immediately on the left of President Smith sat Charles A. Dana, with Frederic R. Coudert at his side. The others were Carl Schurz, Abram S. Hewitt, Murat Halstend, Isaac H. Bromley and

The arrangements provided that at each of the five lower tables one of the five members of the special committee having charge of the details should preside. Thus Horace Porter was assigned to table A, Channey M. Depew to table B, Cornelius N. Eliss to table C, Samuel D. Babcock to table D, and Alexander E. Orr to table E. he had reached the top of the pillar, then he looked down, gibing and Jeering at his father. After a ner, He left this city on Friday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, where his family have been spending several weeks. He will return with

AT THE OTHER TABLES.

AT THE OTHER TABLES.

Those who sat at the tables were:

A—Jeremiah Richards, Charles E. Rushmore, Oscar
Zellikoffer, Henry P. Sampers, Julio F. Sorzano, James
W. Cromwell, Henry A. Labdgraff, Greenleaf Carke,
George Wilson, James M. Montgomery, William H.
Jackson, John H. Starin, Emyton Ives, Henry B. Hyde,
stewart Hartshorn, Hart B. Brundrett, William O.
Fayerweather, William H. Farsons, C. H. Hackett,
Shepherd Knapp, James Phillips, Jr., Homer Lee,
summel R. Jones, James Bronson, John C. Graves,
S. L. Woodford, Marcellus Hartley, Harris C. Falmestock, James A. Garland, Charles Lander, George
M. Fullman.

M. Fullman.

B. Taomas B. Clarke, Benjamin Altman, Washington Wilson, James McCreery, Samuel P. Avery, Daniel F. Appleton, Frederick W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, John D. Archbold, S. C. T. Dodd, James D. Layng, Wainer Van Norden, Lucien C. Warren, Henry Clews, Walter T. Hatch, Erastus Wiman, John Harsen Rhoades, William C. Noyes, James Talcott, Henry Rice, E. Naumberg, E. Francis Hyde, A. W. Kingman, Charles McK. Loeser, Oliver J. Geer, William M. Filess, Charles McK. Loeser, Oliver J. Geer, William M. Filess, Charles H. Coffin, William P. St. John, John L. Riker, Augustine Smith, Stephen V. White, Charles L. Tiffany, E. F. Shepard, Seth M. Milliken, C.—Henry Hall, Arthur F. Bowers, Hart Lyman, John Charles L. Tiffany, E. F. Shepard, Seth M. Milliken, C.—Henry Hall, Arthur F. Bowers, Hart Lyman, John A. Schleicher, John D. Crimmins, Francis B. Thurber, Birdseye Blakeman, Clarence W. Bowen, Ogden Mills, Thomas Rutter, E. A. Brinckerhoff, William F. Cochran, Waiter W. Law, Edward N. Perkins, John Slozne, John S. Kennedy, Charles G. Landon, Watson E. Case, H. R. Ichelheimer, Isaac Ickelheimer, J. Edvard Simmons, John H. Inman, Charles H. Tenney, John R. Thomas, Henry W. Cennon, George Rutledge ilhson, E. B. Hinsdale, James D. Smith, Joseph H. Irown, Alfred Ray, Jacob Wendell, Robert M. Gallaray, Leander N. Lovell, Richard T. Wilson.

D.—Nathannel Nies, Scha M. Giddings, Charles H. way, Leander N. Lovelt, Richard T. Misou,

p.—Natlaniel Niles, Silas M. Giddings, Charles H.
Ludington, Wilmam Brookfield, Henry A. Regers,
R. A. C. Smith, Edward Cary, Abraham G. Mills,
Wood Gilsson, Augustin F. Forget, George W. Quintard, Henry Steers, William H. Webb, William H.
Robertson, William F. Havemeyer, George Kemp,

Henry Hilton, Henry F. Spaulding.

E-David Einstein, Isaac N. Selignana, Abraham Wolff,
Louis Stern, Hugh O'Neill, Charles F. Marston, Patrick
Farrelly, O. D. Baldwin, Oliver S. Carter, Ambrose
Snow, A. M. Underhill, Nicholas F. Palmer, Albert G.
Ropes, Elliu Spicer, C. Adolphe Low, John A. Stewart,
James M. Fitzgerald, Isaac Fromme, Carl Schefor,
George F. Vietor, Louis Windmuller, Henry Villagi,
John F. Degener, Julius Ehrmann, Charles Mall, Frederick A. Schroeder, Fellx Campbell, William P. Thompson, Charles A. Schleren, Henry Hentz, St. Clair McKelway.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S OPENING ADDRESS. When the hour of 9 o'clock arrived President Smith brought his gavel sharply down upon the table in front of him, and conversation instantly

ceased. Then he said: Gentlemen: As I look into the faces of the men who surround this table, it seems to me that it must be a matter of great gratification to you and a source of his warm personal friends, whose respect, admiration charms of social ties always have special attraction, dens of life, still it is not the possession of these adhas brought together this distinguished company of epresentative citizens in honor of the United States Minister to our sister Republic of France. During the century and a quarter of the existence

of the Chamber of Commerce, its honorary membership has been conferred but twenty-four times; it is the American merchant's patent of nobility (appleuse)-'The Iron Cross" of American commerce. narked expression of the obligation of the Chamber to Mr. Reid was conferred upon him because he has conducted his high office with conspicuous ability and fidelity to the interests of American commerce, and

ducted his high office with conspicuous ability and fidelity to the interests of American commerce, and with a view to the promotion of American ideas and traditions. (Applause.)

Mr. Reid has enlarged and strengthened the historic friendship of France for this country. (Applause.) He has cemented the relations which are consecrated in our memories by the illustrious names of Washington and Lafayette, of Mirabeau and Franklin.

It is within the bouffils of truth to say that at notime in our history has the genuine good will and mutual esteem of the two great countries been so intimate and reciprocal as at this moment. (Applause.) I know from personal observation something of the difficulties which Mr. Reid had to encounter, and which, by patient lindustry and diplomatic tact, he surmounted, and which (to paraphrase a witty saying of Mr. Phelpa at Berlin) lead to the triumphant entry of the American pig, under the shadow of the Are de Triomphe, into the markets of France. (Laughter and applause.) Let us hope that the products of Chicago and Chennati will nourish the stomachs of the Frenchman and enlarge the pockets of the American, and so illustrate true commercial relipcocity. (Laughter and applause.) Our guest &s still young, and to him fame camearly with her laurel wreath of power. Perhaps one of the secrets of that power was in his carly experience and training under that great master of journalism, Hornee Greeley. (Applause.) It has been in the line of the profession of Mr. Reid to give and review public criticism, had, at times, to exchange severe blows; he possesses the enviable ability to perform this duty with such courtesy as to command the respect and retain the friendship of all good men and of all parties. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, please fill your glasses and drink to the first règular of all parties. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, se fill your glasses and drink to the first regular

Then President Smith announced as the first toast, "The President of the United States," and all arose while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." FOR THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

The next toast was, "The President of the Re-

The Marseillaise hymn public of France." played, while the assemblage re mained standing. Then President Smith said: "There is no man in the United States, in the absence of the French Minister, better fitted to respond to this sentiment than our distinguished fellow-citizen, Frederic R. Coudert. Although by birth an American, he inherits the grace and wit

his name. Mr. Coudert was most cordially welcomed, and his speech was pronounced one of unusual interest and beauty of expression. He said:

so characteristic of the country to which he owes

It was once said, with little exaggeration, that when France lead a cold in her head, the rest of Farepeace. An epigrammatic tribute, I take it, to her gentus, her power and perhaps her restlessness; or rather to that overflowing activity of life that would ot be restrained by narrow geographical or political limitations, but must look abroad for moral and sometimes physical conquests to satisfy the cravings of exuberant health. No disease could touch her that did not move the world to ready and sympathetic un-Reid at 6 o'clock, and the two rest. How could it be else! Was she not the mother reaching there of civilization, the queen of the arts, the champion of drove to Delmonico's, reaching there of civilization, the queen of the arts, the champion of at half-past 6, the hour for assemof those who were to enjoy the dinner had already arrived. Mr. Reid was escorted to the parlors on the second floor, where he was received by XIV; from Louis XIV to Napoleon. What a record of fheroism; what a catalogue of heroes. (Applause.) And as she pursued her career of moral and physical triumphs she effaced the traces of war with the same hand that smote; for she sowed the seed of a glorious democracy while her philosophers, scientists and literary men prepared the way for the brotherhood of Nations. Who can gainsay her title to the gratitude of mankind? I need not rehearse her claims nor produce her witnesses before an American tribunal. Her blood, her treasure, her sympathy; she spent all that she had to make American liberty her debtor. Your honored guest will tell you that the tenderness that she once lavished on America she has never taken back. (Applause.) Whether or not that love has been fully or constantly requited, whether in the dark hours of desolation, when she wept in sackcloth and ashes and refused to be comforted because her children were not, whether in the hour of humiliation her brethren of America heard her voice and wiped her fears, why should we ask? She never did. Her trust and affection were always as of old. Whatever else she might question she could not doubt that those who honored Washington would mourn with the bereaved countrymen of Lafayette. She comforted her bruised heart, in sore defeat, by remembering the trials and glory of Yorktown. So long as rould not obliterate the records of the past, the jewel of American love and sympathy must be hers forever. with the dust of defeat, she raised the torch of Liberty. and waving it that the world might be gladdened by its rays, she called America to witness that there was a new bond between the two nations. (Applause.) Thus did she consecrate the old allegiance by a gift embodying the glories and triumphs of the past, the union of the present and the aspirations of the future.

A GREAT TITLE AND A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. The President of the French Republic! title, what an opportunity, what a burden! To direct the destinies of the nation that knew Richelieu and Henry IV, Louis XIV, and Napoleon, to be the foremost man in a nation of thirty-six mifflon gallant people, to represent before the world her rights, to be responsible for the performance of her duties to see that no detriment shall befull the young Republic that has light task. He must remain faithful to sacred memories and march to the music of a brilliant future. He must be the pioneer of the people in the emancingtion of thought and the development of freedom. He will, if faithful to his trust and equal to its performance, justify great expectations and fulfil great prophecies. A henvy task this, to fall on one man's shoulders! The Republican President who lives in Paris and the Republican President who lives in Washington with 100,000,000 people behind them are the real representatives of the new civilization. them is committed the standard of all that is best in modern progress.

The President of the French Republic bears a name well fitted to commend him to his people's affections In the battle for freedom that began a century ago, the great Carnot was at his post and faithful to his duty. History reports his unflinching fidelity to Republican principles as one of his claims to the gratitude of posterity, but history clothes him with a far stronger title to posthumous veneration. He was a Republican, it is true, but, first and always, he was a patriot. The love of country was strenger than the love of party or the scruple of consistency. have heard the echo of Washington's voice warning us against the destructive potency of party spirit, as the danger most likely to disrupt our union, may uncover in reverent homage to the Carnot of the Fre public, the organizer of victory. It was the same Carnot who dropped and brushed aside his personal preferences to join hands in patriotic forgetfulness of self with the tottering Napoleon of 1814. For that Napoleon, whatever the blemishes u; on his matchless genius, then incarented in his person, though his star was on the wane, the traditions, the honor, the patriotism of France. It was no time for ponderous Senates to discuss nice questions of constitutional law, nor to dilate in sonorous periods upon the